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Results of some Inquiries into the Condition and Education of the Poorer Classes in the Parish of Marylebone, in 1838. By R. W. RAWSON, Esq.

AN experiment was made in the course of 1836 by the Central Society of Education, with the view of obtaining a correct account of the manner in which the children of the poor living in a part of the populous and rich parish of St. Marylebone are reared and instructed. The result of this inquiry was given in the first publication of the Central Society, and excited so much attention, that a meeting was held in the vestry-room of the parish on the 15th February in the year 1838, at which meeting a committee of parishioners was formed and a subscription raised, in order to extend the inquiry to other districts of the parish. The first district examined under the direction of this local committee was a place (Callmel-buildings) chiefly, if not entirely, inhabited by Irish, and the result of this investigation having been already given in the columns of the Athenæum, it is not necessary further to advert to it here. The statements now brought forward apply to other districts in the same parish, and include investigations made into the condition of the inhabitants of 205 separate houses, containing 859 families, and comprising 2,624 individuals, of whom 1,274 were children.

Houses examined	205
Rooms examined	845
Number of families	859
Consisting of individuals	2,624

Of these were 131 married couples without children.	
“ 83 “ with 1 child = 83 children.	
“ 88 “ 2 children	176 “
“ 73 “ 3 “	219 “
“ 57 “ 4 “	228 “
“ 36 “ 5 “	180 “
“ 13 “ 6 “	78 “
“ 4 “ 7 “	28 “
“ 4 “ 8 “	32 “
“ 2 “ 9 “	18 “
491 married couples, with . . .	1,042 children,
Averaging 2·12 to each.	

89 widowers and widows without children.	
“ 49 “ with 1 child = 49 children.	
“ 34 “ 2 children	68 “
“ 15 “ 3 “	45 “
“ 10 “ 4 “	40 “
“ 2 “ 5 “	10 “
“ 1 “ 6 “	6 “
“ 2 “ 7 “	14 “
202 widowers and widows, with . . .	232 children.
Averaging 1·14 to each.	

Total number of { Families : : : 693
 { Children : : : 1,274
 Averaging 1·83 child to each.

Single persons . { Male . . . 83 } 166
 { Female . . . 83 }

Of the 14 families with 6 children in each, 6 were Irish, and 8 English.

6	7	3	3
4	8	0	4
2	9	1	1

A larger proportion of young children under 5 years of age was found in Irish than in English families.

Number occupying part of a room	. . . 159 families, and 196 single persons.
one room	. . . 382
two rooms	. . . 61
three rooms	. . . 5
four rooms	. . . 1

Total number of persons in each house :—

Houses.	Individuals.	Houses.	Individuals.	Houses.	Individuals.
1 contained. . . 1		3 contained. . . 16		All Irish :—	
14 ,, . . . 2		2 ,, . . . 17		1 contained. . . 30	
10 ,, . . . 3		Mostly Irish families :—		3 ,, . . . 31	
16 ,, . . . 4		6 ,, . . . 18		2 ,, . . . 32	
12 ,, . . . 5		2 ,, . . . 19		1 ,, . . . 34	
17 ,, . . . 6		3 ,, . . . 20		2 ,, . . . 35	
14 ,, . . . 7		1 ,, . . . 21		1 ,, . . . 36	
11 ,, . . . 8		5 ,, . . . 22		3 ,, . . . 37	
7 ,, . . . 9		1 ,, . . . 23		1 ,, . . . 40	
9 ,, . . . 10		3 ,, . . . 24		2 ,, . . . 41	
12 ,, . . . 11		1 ,, . . . 25		1 ,, . . . 42	
8 ,, . . . 12		0 ,, . . . 26		2 ,, . . . 44	
9 ,, . . . 13		5 ,, . . . 27		1 ,, . . . 45	
4 ,, . . . 14		2 ,, . . . 28		1 ,, . . . 48	
6 ,, . . . 15		0 ,, . . . 29			

Total number of houses, 205 ; average number of persons in a house, 12·8.

Total number of persons in each room, exclusive of persons occupying more than one room :—

58 rooms contained 1 person.	26 rooms contained 8 persons.
136 ,, 2 persons.	11 ,, 9 ,,
90 ,, 3 ,,	7 ,, 10 ,,
93 ,, 4 ,,	1 ,, 11 ,,
79 ,, 5 ,,	1 ,, 12 ,,
61 ,, 6 ,,	1 ,, 13 ,,
47 ,, 7 ,,	

Average 4 persons in each room.

One of the peculiarities observed among the Irish was the custom of taking in sub-tenants, either permanent residents or lodgers for the night, principally the former. The instances of such practice among the English were very rare.

write is 200 ; of those who can do neither, 236 ; which corroborates the preceding observation respecting the superior education of the English.

The same fact is further proved by the number of families who have books. In the three streets, principally Irish, including Callmel-buildings, 126 families have books, and 11 have tracts, while 342 have neither. Among the English, on the other hand, 131 have books, and 7 tracts, while only 73 have neither.

Of the male parents, 252 could use carpenters' tools ; 293 could not. Of the females, 689 could wash and sew ; only 5 could not ; and I have not had an opportunity for inquiring whether any particular circumstances attended those 5 instances.

The degree of education among the young people may be learned from the following statements :—

Of 413 males and 412 females—

Males.	Females.
124	92 were at school.
289	320 were not at school.
162	133 could read.
251	279 could not read.
103	66 could write.
310	346 could not write.
175	177 could repeat the Lord's Prayer.
238	235 could not repeat it.
47 could use carpenters' tools.	116 could wash and sew.
366 could not use them . .	77 could sew only.
	219 could do neither.
48	1 were engaged or being instructed in some trade.
365	411 were not either.

In considering the amount of education, as indicated by the number of the preceding who go to school and are able to read or write, it is indispensable, however, to know the ages. Among the whole 825, in the foregoing statement, 127 (69 males and 58 females) are above the age of 15, and cannot therefore be considered children ; while another portion are mere infants, as appears by the following statement :—

Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	Years of Age.	Males.	Females.
Under 1	25	27	Above 15	10	9
Above 1	21	21			
„ 2	28	23	Between 10 and 15 . .	100	108
„ 3	24	26			
„ 4	26	26	Above 16	13	13
Under 5 years	124	123	„ 17	10	7
			„ 18	8	15
Above 5	26	29	„ 19	11	5
„ 6	25	27	„ 20	10	5
„ 7	20	20	„ 21	2	4
„ 8	26	25	„ 22	4	3
„ 9	25	23	„ 23	4	1
Between 5 and 10 . .	122	124	„ 24	2	1
			„ 25	2	1
Above 10	23	20	„ 26	0	2
„ 11	15	26	„ 27	0	1
„ 12	15	27	„ 28	1	0
„ 13	15	11	„ 30	2	0
„ 14	22	15	Above 15	69	58

The proportion of the English children that attend school is somewhat larger than that of the Irish.

203 out of 835 Irish, or 1 in 4.1 attend school.
124 ,, 439 English, or 1 in 3.5 ,,

This probably arises from some superior facilities which the English have for sending their children to school free of expense, as appears from the following statement:—

Of 189 children (14 English and 45 Irish)—

English.	Irish.
77 . . .	11 receive schooling gratis.
67 . . .	34 have the cost of their schooling paid by their parents.

The proportion who pay nothing is, in the case of the English, 53 per cent. ; in that of the Irish, only 24.

In Callmel-buildings (Irish), not included in the above, 73 pay ; 44 are instructed gratis. The proportion here is 38 per cent.

The weekly sums paid for schooling are,

1st. The rates per week for each child sent :—

Payment.	Number who Pay.				Payment.	Number who Pay.			
s. d.	English.			Irish.	s. d.	English.		Irish.	
0 1 . . .	2 . . .			0	0 8 . . .	2 . . .		1	
0 2 . . .	31 . . .			0	0 9 . . .	2 . . .		1	
0 3 . . .	13 . . .			0	0 10 . . .	0 . . .		2	
0 4 . . .	11 . . .			12	1 0 . . .	0 . . .		1	
0 6 . . .	3 . . .			17					

Average, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ —English, $4d.$, Irish, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ —Average in Callmel-buildings, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$

2nd. The sums paid weekly by parents for all their children :—

s. d.		English.	Irish.	s. d.		English.	Irish.
0 2 . . .		9 . . .	0	0 10 . . .		1 . . .	2
0 3 . . .		3 . . .	0	1 0 . . .		0 . . .	3
0 4 . . .		11 . . .	4	1 2 . . .		1 . . .	1
0 5 . . .		2 . . .	0	1 4 . . .		2 . . .	0
0 6 . . .		5 . . .	10	1 6 . . .		0 . . .	1
0 8 . . .		1 . . .	2	1 9 . . .		1 . . .	0
0 9 . . .		2 . . .	1				

From the two preceding statements it appears that the Irish pay a higher rate than the English for the schooling of their children ; and pay larger sums weekly for that purpose.

Government Expenditure on Education in England, 1841–42. By
SEYMOUR TREMENEHRE, Esq., F.S.S.

THE statistics of applications for aid from the Parliamentary Grant, which have been considered and determined by the Committee of Council on Education in the year 1841–42, are given in Appendix B to the minutes of that year. The applications were, with few exceptions, for aid towards the erection of school-buildings. The grant for the year was 30,000*l.* The sums allotted by their Lordships, and accepted by the applicants, amounted to 27,249*l.* Nineteen cases were still pending for the remainder. The following table exhibits the proportions in which the sum allotted had been received by the three classes of applicants ; namely, by national schools in England and Wales, by various Scotch schools, and by schools connected with the British and